

**B. H. BRITTON,**  
OFFICE.....NO. 16 TRYON STREET,  
Post Office Hall, on the second floor.

TERMS FOR PAPER:  
THE DAILY BULLETIN will be published  
SIX DOLLARS per annum, IN ADVANCE.  
THE TWELVEMonth BULLETIN will be pub-  
lished every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning,  
and supplied for \$6.00 per annum, payable in advance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Express Company forward packages by Passenger Trains and Steamers, and Despatches by Telegraph, to all parts of the Country.

From the West.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.—Gentlemen just from Louisville, say the Federal army between Louisville and Bowling Green numbers 100,000 men, 25,000 of whom are unfit for duty.

The Federals are pushing the work on Green river bridge, which will be completed in a few days, when it is probable a movement will be made towards Bowling Green.

A gentleman just here from Paducah, says it is reported that the Federals intend concentrating a force of 10,000 at that place.

It is reported here this evening that the Federals are crossing Green river in considerable force.

From the Coast.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal says so far as we can learn, there is no truth in the report that the Burnside expedition has been seen off Hatteras.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8.—

The New York Herald of the 4th, received at Norfolk, reports the arrival of the Asia from Liverpool on the 21st, and that the foreign and domestic news is uninteresting.

Brownlow's Case.

The Knoxville Register thinks the Confederate authorities committed a blunder in promising to give Parsons Brownlow up, and adduce:

Brownlow has preached at every church and school house, made stump speeches at every cross-road, and knows every man, woman and child, and their fathers and grandfathers, before them, in East Tennessee. As a Methodist circuit rider, a political stump speaker, a temperance orator, and the editor of a newspaper, he has been equally successful in our division of the State.

Let him but reach the confines of Kentucky, with his knowledge of the geography and the population of East Tennessee and our section will soon feel the effect of his hard blows. From among his old partisans and religious sectarian parasites, he will find men who will obey him with the fanatical slavishness of those who followed Peter the Hermit in the First Crusade.

— — — — —

The War Spirit in Canada.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th inst., has the following:

The news from Canada is warlike. The military spirit of the people is excited, and there is a general expression of hostility towards the United States. The militia, to the number of 50,000 men, have been called out. There is intense activity in all quarters, and the press sounds the war whoop on every side."

# The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VI.—NO. 805.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1862.

[86 PER ANNUM.

ken for Canada and the East; the market closed heavy.

"Lard declined to 62 a 7 cents, the latter rate for prime, but the demand improved towards the close, and 7 for prime in tierces, and 7½ in barrels, were the rates asked, but at the close it was bought at 7 cents in barrels, and 6½ in tierces, and more sellers than buyers at those rates.

"The closing rates for green meats were 2 a 3 cents for shoulders and hams, and buyers not offering over 3 cents for hams at the close."

The Lincoln Confiscation.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who professes to have good authority for his statements, gives the following as an important subject:

I am able to correct the painful impression here noticed with regard to the President of the United States, and I do so with the more satisfaction and gratitude, that I was deeply grieved, in common with nine-tenths of the loyal citizens of the country, by the countermanding of Fremont's proclamation, and by the application of the check-rein to Secretary Cameron's just and wise inclinations. Mr. Lincoln assures his friends, without reserve in conversation, that he is in favour of every rebel from Virginia to Texas of his slaves, and every other species of property, and that the only disagreement which can arise between himself and Congress will relate to the details of the bill which may be adopted. If any such disagreement shall arise, it will, I presume, relate to the possible involving of loyal masters in the consequence of emancipation to the slaves of their disloyal neighbours.

\*\*\*

The Downfall of Greece.—In a historical point of view, they people of the Southern Confederacy may be more interested in "the rise and fall of the Roman Empire," than in the "Downfall of Greece," but in a commercial and epicurean point of view, they are certainly more interested in the latter. Pork is at an exceedingly low price in Cincinnati, which will, doubtless, induce a little smuggling business in that line—the Government demand has been supplied—while many planters have large stocks on hand—and it is, therefore, highly probable, that, in a short time, bacon will have to come down from its present lofty position, and so give consumers an opportunity to congratulate themselves on the "Downfall of Greece."

Augusta Constitutional.

The War Spirit in Canada.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th inst., has the following:

The news from Canada is warlike. The military spirit of the people is excited, and there is a general expression of hostility towards the United States. The militia, to the number of 50,000 men, have been called out. There is intense activity in all quarters, and the press sounds the war whoop on every side."

Annual Meeting.

OFFICE, A. T. & O. R. R.,  
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 3 1862.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the A. T. & O. R. R. will be held in Charlotte on Thursday the 30th inst. The Directors will meet on Wednesday 29th in the office of the Treasurer, Jan. 6 1862.

M. L. WRISTON.

Freight Arrangement.

All through freight rates will be discontinued on the line of Roads from Columbia to Weldon, after the 5th of January next. Freight will be carried as usual at local rates when the charges accompany the freights.

W. J. HAWKINS,  
P. C. CAMMON,  
WM. JOHNSTON, Presidents.

Dec 29, 1861—15.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has purchased the entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver and Plated Wares, Canes, Fancy Goods, &c., belonging to J. G. WILKINSON & Co., which is now offered to the public low for cash only.

Particular attention given to repairing Watches and Jewelry.

J. G. WILKINSON.

Dec 16, 1861—15.

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,  
Cotton and All Kinds of Produce,

TRADE STREET,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

All orders attended to with dispatch.

THE TIMES,  
THE LARGEST! THE CHEAPEST! THE  
BEST! ILLUSTRATED SOUTHERN FAM-  
ILY ALMANAC.

THE TIMES is neither political nor sectarian,

but the constant aim of the Editors to fill

its columns with the choicest Historical, Literary

and Family reading, and with a large selection of all the news of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The fifth volume commences with the year 1860. Engagements have been made to make the most brilliant year in the history of THE TIMES.

THEATRICAL PRIZE STORIES.

Its illustrations will be improved; and its typographical appearance will be improved by a still larger degree.

The Publishers are determined to keep up the interest and popularity of the motto—"PROGRESSION." As the circulation of THE TIMES enlarges each year, they determine to make the paper more and more justified in the estimation of their readers.

And we trust the literary part of the paper will be improved.

At all times will be found a good stock of Black and Colored Cloth, English, French and American Oxfords, and a variety of Vests, also, assortments of

ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERS.

They feel confident of their ability to undersell any other house in the State, when the advantages they have in getting their goods.

They will be prepared to supply the quantity of the firm who resides in the Northern markets, which gives them the opportunity of taking advantage of the prices of goods, thereby saving at all the expense of the expedition.

Pork declined to 65 in the forecast of the week, but subsequently advanced to 69 50 for the best grade, second class selling at 69, closing dull, a heavy fall at these rates, and good city brands sold yesterday at 65. The demand was slightly speculative, though there has been a good deal

## Notice to Merchants.

FORWARDING OFFICE  
S. C. R. Co.

CHARLESTON, March 16, 1861.

The South Carolina Railroad Company having

determined to discontinue this department of the service, the General, who has been em-  
ployed in the management of the Company during the four years, has associated with him the Chief Clerk

& Clerk, & will continue to manage and super-  
intend this department, and under the name of GANTT & CO., will continue to conduct the busi-  
ness of the same.

He trusts, by strict personal attention, to re-  
tain a very liberal share of the business of the

department.

We are reminded that all goods now re-  
aching this port from points beyond the Confederate

States of America, must be entered at the Custom

House, and that dues are payable on such as are

imported, and taxes on such as are not.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

TOBACCO and COTTON.

Both cotton and tobacco articles are

now in great demand.

</div

# THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD R. BRITTON.  
DAILY BULLETIN, (per annum) \$6.00.  
WEEKLY BULLETIN, (per annum) \$4.00.  
CATAWBA JOURNAL, (per annum) \$1.00.

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1862.

To our City Subscribers.

In consequence of changing our carriers several of our city subscribers have not been regularly supplied if at all, during the past two weeks. We regret this very much and hope to rectify it in a few days. Bear with us.

## Surplus of Bacon.

The Cincinnati Gazette estimates that there will be a surplus of 89,000,000 pounds of Bacon in the Northwest this year should the rebel markets not be opened, but if the latter event should take place the hog crop would not supply the demand. It is conjectured that the Lincoln army will consume 40,000,000 pounds during the year.

**ANOTHER WRECKED YANKEE.**—We received the pleasing intelligence yesterday that another Yankee steamer had gone ashore opposite Swansboro or Cedar Point on Sunday night. We have not heard the particulars about it yet but may be able to give something more in our next, as Major Boon and Lieut. Colonel Robinson left yesterday to pay it a visit. It's a good time now for them to prowl round our coast. pity that Burnside didn't get to Hatteras on Saturday instead of Old Point.

**ENGLAND MUST HAVE COTTON.**—The Cork Reporter, of December 13, says:

It is stated that Earl Russell had assumed a deputation which had waited on him that arrangements had been made for the exportation of cotton from the Southern States during the month of February next.

**THE PANIC IS OVER.**—Some 80 or 100 bushels of salt sold here yesterday morning at auction, at about \$4.25 per bushel. It was first offered in lots of one bushel, with the privilege of two, and the two first lots went at \$5.10. It then dropped down to \$4.50, and finally to \$4.15 in lots of one bushel with privilege of five, and the sale closed, we believe, at those figures.

[*Savannah Republic Dec. 31.*]

**Col. T. L. Cooper, commanding the 8th (Barlow's) Georgia regiment, was killed at Manassas, on the 24th ult. by a fall from his horse. He was about thirty-three years of age.**

## Acknowledgement.

CAMP HILL, Dec. 16, 1861.  
MR. BRITTON:—Dear Sir: Allow me through your columns to thank the Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society of Charlotte, for the valuable contribution of Clothing made to my Company; they were of the right kind and came in time of need.

T. H. BREW, Capt.

Co. 10th Regt. N. C. S. T.

Editor of the Bulletin:

"Agricola," in your Wednesdays issue, states that "the country has not been indifferent to the contest now pending in our town for Commissioners." While we are willing to see our country friend take an interest in our town election, yet we beg of him to take a truthful view of the matter, and make a *truthful* statement of the point at issue.

He states that the town subscribed \$40,000, paid half the debt, and now certain parties do not want to pay at all. Agricola mistakes the matter, (whether wilfully and with evil design or not, we do not say.) The town subscribed not \$40,000—but \$60,000, with the condition for an independent gauge. The Commissioners of the year 1860, without authority from the people, reduced the subscription to \$40,000, and gave up the independent gauge, and virtually made the road an extension of the C. & S. C. R. R., and Charlotte a way station thereon.

The Board of 1861 doubting the authority of the preceding Board to undo what the people themselves, through the ballot box, had ordered, refused to sanction this change of subscription and gauge, and therefore refused to pay the interest on the debt after such a change, so prejudicial to the interests of this town, and so contrary to the original contract. They regarded the interests of the town of Charlotte as paramount to the interests of the C. & S. C. R. R. Co., who were extending their road at the expense of the Corporation of Charlotte—and they threw themselves upon the verdict of the people of the town to say whether they have done right in protecting the town from such an imposition as the extension of the C. & S. C. R. R. Co., commonly called the A. T. & O. R. R., is likely to be.

Agricola may be a stockholder in the C. & S. C. R. R. If so, 'tis plain why he thinks the present Board wrong; he will make his profits in increased dividends; and it matters not to him if the people are saddled with a heavy and urgent debt.

Citizen.

Editor Bulletin:  
Tax Payer in your Monday's issue seems to have made a discovery that the present Board have borrowed one thousand dollars and wishes to know why this was so.

In reply we would say that every Board for years past, have had to borrow to meet the payment of the month of January.—Interest on the Bonds of the Military and Femal Academies, Guard pay, &c., which debt has always been promptly discharged out of the next Tax List. The Board of 1860, with a different Intendant and a different Marshall, had to borrow Two Thousand Dollars, which the Board of 1861 have paid off. The present Board have in addition, as appears from their report, discharged other debts of the former Boards, and will have a large list of delinquent Taxes more than sufficient to pay all they owe—presently among these delinquent Tax-payers are leading friends and candidates on the *Independent Ticket*; whose Taxes if paid would probably have saved the Board of 1861 the necessity of borrowing at all.

Justus.

**Gen. Pillow's Resignation.**  
We have already announced that Gen. Pillow has resigned. The Columbus News thus announces the fact:

It is with feelings of no ordinary emotion of regret that we record the fact, that on yesterday, Gen. J. G. Pillow retired from the command of a brigade of the army at this place. We are wholly unacquainted with the cause which impelled this distinguished officer to the course he has chosen to pursue. We would not canvass these causes if we knew them. Suffice it to say they were deemed sufficient and imperious by Gen. Pillow himself.

It is with the fact that the Southern public will have to deal. That fact is, that an officer, high in rank, with his brow wreathed with laurels fresh and green from the battle field of Belmont—with the heart, every pulsation of which beats responsive to the obligation he owes to his country—in opposition to the expressed desire of his whole command, officers and men, has surrendered his high position in the army and retired to private life. This fact can but be regretted by the whole Southern nation. We do not incline to be false in praise of the retiring commander, nor shall we attempt invidious contrast between him and others; but we will say that the energy, devotion and zeal of Gen. Pillow has deservedly won for him the admiration of the army and community at Columbus. The devotion of his own brigade was shown in the trembling lip and tearful eye, as they parted with their beloved commander.

**What Comes After?**  
The faint glimmer of rationality still left to the Northern Government only seems to render its moral insanity more conspicuous. The surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell shows that not even the Abolition frenzy of the North, not even its irrepressible impulse towards a conflict with the social system of the South, can be said to display a more steadfast momentum than the meanness of the Northern President and his Ministers. It is absolutely unconquerable. We can count upon no principle and no policy in their administration, save the principle and the policy of universal meanness. Destitute of sound discretion, as they are destitute of valor, they rely upon enduring meanness as a substitute for both. Their cowards have triumphed where their prudence failed, and they have escaped the summary vengeance of England by yielding to a humiliating demand which they were bound alike by decency and consistency to resist to the bitterest extremity.

But, supposing the Northern Government in this case to have rendered the amplest satisfaction which could be rendered by specific retribution and abject apology, we may well ask—What comes after? Will England be disposed to waive her rights with regard to the blockade after vindicating her rights in the Trent affair? There are abundant reasons why she should not. In the Trent affair her material interests were not directly involved; her honor was wounded, her character was at stake, and she was called upon to exact prompt reparation. But her victory will be barren, the prestige of her position will be impaired, if she fails to assert her neutral rights in relation to the blockade with as much fearlessness as she asserted them in the Trent affair. In that affair she put the pluck of the Northern Government to the test. She found behind the bluster of the Northern press, behind the diplomatic audacity and the incensed threats of Seward, not a particle of backbone in Lincoln and Seward when the moment came for facing point-blank the question of war with a great maritime power. And would it be reasonable to suppose that, after the Northern Government had humbled itself in the dust before England to avoid a war in the Trent affair, it would choose to go to war with the same power rather than yield its pretensions in reference to a notoriously inefficient and illegal blockade? Assuredly not.

Right, in the dealings of nations with each other, has never been weakened in effect by the urgent pleadings of interest. England is the last nation whom one would expect to reject those pleadings, and content itself with an empty theory of right while enduring the denial of its practical benefits. The people of England are at this moment suffering from such a denial; in a short time they will bitterly suffer, and before the end of the winter their sufferings would be such as to force upon their Government the choice of commercial ruin and widespread starvation at home, or the enforcement of its national rights against the Northern Government and the protection of its commercial interests in connection with the South. But why postpone an issue which must surely come, and whose delay will be so calamitous?

The end of punishment, says Aitken, in future security. England has punished the North for one outrage; but what future security will she have gained if she suffers the outrage of the blockades to be perpetuated?—*New Orleans Delta.*

**DEFENCES OF TEXAS.**—A joint resolution has been introduced in the Legislature of Texas, authorising the Governor, to call into the field 30,000 men, or less, whenever, in his opinion, the public safety demands such a move, and to continue them in service six months or longer, if their services are needed for State defence.

A bill has been passed incorporating the Texas Powder Company. It is expected this Company will go into immediate operation.

Steps have been inaugurated to establish a manufactory of arms in the State.

The following is the superscription of a letter that passed through the Louisville Post Office the other day. We apprehend it has not yet reached Nashville:

Feds and Confids, let this go free  
Down to Nashville, Tennessee,  
This three cent stamp will pay the cost  
Until you find Sophie Yost.

Postmasters North, or even South,  
May open it and find the truth,  
I rarely say my wife's got well,  
And has a baby cross ~~an~~—you know  
what."

The following is the superscription of a letter that passed through the Louisville Post Office the other day. We apprehend it has not yet reached Nashville:

Feds and Confids, let this go free  
Fair 11  
Strictly Fair, 12 to 15 cts.  
4000 ft. of S. C. MOLASSES, 65 cts.  
per Gallon.

The prices are to Merchants only. Orders promptly attended to.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.  
Jan 9

30 good strong NEGRO MEN for shelling  
wood. Apply at this office.  
Jan 7-62-ff

**Cook Wanted.**  
A good COOK wanted, enquire at

KOOPMAN & PHILIPS.

**SUGAR AND MOLASSES.**  
150 HIDS. N. O. SUGAR.

Common, 8 cts.

Fair 11

Strictly Fair, 12 to 15 cts.

4000 ft. of S. C. MOLASSES, 65 cts.

per Gallon.

The prices are to Merchants only. Orders promptly attended to.

W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.  
Jan 9

30 good strong NEGRO MEN for shelling  
wood. Apply at this office.  
Jan 7-62-ff

**Cook Wanted.**  
A good COOK wanted, enquire at

KOOPMAN & PHILIPS.

**CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.**

E. EYE HUTCHISON & CO.

PHARMACEUTICALS, MEDICAL, CHEMICAL,

Poisonous, Fancy Articles, Oils, Paints, Varnishes,

Window Glass, Putty, Dye Staffs, Turpentine,

Paints, Glues, Soaps, Sponges, Alum, Pure Liquors, Camom Tea, Wine, &c.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell here-  
for cash.

Having